

1354. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire which occurred on the naval station, Tutuila, American Samoa, on October 20, 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

1355. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1356. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report of its activities and expenditures for the month of January 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1357. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the months of December 1943 and January 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1358. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1359. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the official operations of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1360. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a series of five tables covering his determinations during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944, of numbers of employees required by the Executive Departments and Agencies for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1361. A letter from the president, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1362. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3054. A bill to amend the Expediting Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 1317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4244. A bill to reimburse certain Coast and Geodetic Survey and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., on December 16, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1331). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1517. An act for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 1318). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1542. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building B. O. Q. O-3 at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1632. An act for the relief of Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1676. An act for the relief of Sgt. Maj. Richard Shaker, United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 1321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1677. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1681. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Marine Corps personnel attached to Marine Utility Squadron 152 for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in officers' quarters on February 9, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1045. A bill for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Robinson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Leslie C. Selman; with amendment (Rept. No. 1325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2470. A bill for the relief of J. G. Sullivan; with amendments (Rept. No. 1326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SAUTHOFF: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2624. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. R. Dixon; with amendments (Rept. No. 1327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2788. A bill for the relief of Frank Baptiste; with amendments (Rept. No. 1328). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2874. A bill for the relief of Robert Will Starks; with amendment (Rept. No. 1329). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace Page; with amendment (Rept. No. 1330). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEWART:

H. R. 4545. A bill to equalize State old-age assistance payments under the Social Se-

curity Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 4546. A bill to reimburse certain Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the marine barracks, naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., on 25 April 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4547. A bill to amend the act of February 14, 1931, as amended, so as to permit the compensation on a mileage basis, of civilian officers or employees for the use of privately owned airplanes while traveling on official business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 4548 (by request). A bill to amend the civil-service law; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to acquisition of lands within this State by Federal instrumentalities; to the Committee on Flood Control.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 4549. A bill for relief of Sandy C. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS of California:

H. R. 4550. A bill for the relief of Ben Judell; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5401. By Mr. HEIDINGER: A communication from O. A. McRill, of Wayne City, Ill., in reference to the difference in comparative prices that the farmers are receiving for certain of their products and the price they have to pay for the commodities they have to buy; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5402. Also, a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolis, Ill., signed by W. R. Tiner, secretary, giving the views of their organization on international air transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5403. By Mr. STEFAN: Petition of Ella Sundberg and 67 other citizens of Stromsburg, Osceola, and Benedict, Nebr., urging passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, maker of all things, judge of all men, solemnize our hearts with reverential and penitential awe as these holy days over which is the shadow of a cross we follow the wounded foot-

steps of man's Best Man, love's Best Love as in lowly pomp He rides on into His Nation's crowded Capital. Teach us anew, as we look on Him in whose face Thy glory is revealed, the pretense of pride, the hollowness of ambition, the vanity of power, the deceit of riches, the disillusionment of fame. In the set and steadfast face of that Servant of all who rides on to die, may we see anew the might of love, the royalty of self-giving, the majesty of meekness.

"O Thou whose dreams enthrall the heart, Ride on! Ride on!

Ride on 'till tyranny and greed are evermore undone.

In mart and court and parliament the common good increase

"Till men at last shall ring the bells of brotherhood and peace."

In the dear Redeemer's name who hath swallowed up death in victory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, March 30, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 31, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1640. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy; and

S. 1647. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1895, as amended.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the following message from the House of Representatives was received during the recess of the Senate:

That the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia.

That the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2648) for the relief of Avid Evers.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 75) providing for an adjournment of Congress from Thursday, March 30, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 248) for the relief of Louis Courcil; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. DICKSTEIN, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 544) for the relief of Rev. C. M. McKay; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. CHENOWETH were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1313) for the relief of Delores Lewis; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. ABERNETHY, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of Eddie T. Stewart; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of Mildred B. Hampton; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mavix Norrine Cothron and the legal guardian of Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. SAUTHOFF were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area;

H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor

workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a minimum wage board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the Vice President during the recess of the Senate signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which had been received from the House of Representatives and signed previously by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 1216. An act for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin;

H. R. 1421. An act for the relief of Paul B. Lingle;

H. R. 2234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen;

H. R. 2273. An act for the relief of E. C. Fudge;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of John Joseph Defeo;

H. R. 2616. An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete payment of awards in connection with the war minerals relief statutes;

H. R. 2778. An act to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1943, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935;

H. R. 3075. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabella Tucker;

H. R. 3247. An act for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker;

H. R. 3259. An act to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration;

H. R. 3362. An act to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 3408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 3602. An act to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels;

H. R. 3668. An act for the relief of C. C. Evensen;

H. R. 3847. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes;

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended;

H. R. 4346. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy;

H. R. 4381. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the Progressive for March 20 appears a beautiful tribute, entitled "Oregon's 'Charlie Mac,'" written by Capt. Richard L. Neuberger, for years one of Senator McNary's dear friends. The deftness of the

writer's touch as he treats of our late friend betokens an affection of which the RECORD should speak, and I ask unanimous consent that the tribute be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OREGON'S "CHARLIE MAC"

(By Capt. Richard L. Neuberger)

He was one of the last links with the old progressives of the great tradition. William Borah is gone and so are Tom Walsh and the elder Bob La Follette. George Norris is in retirement. And now Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, is gone, too.

He was essentially a kind man. He was moved by generous impulses and by deep human sympathy. He had few preconceived social and economic beliefs. This was one of the reasons for his unrivaled personal popularity among men of all political faiths. He was no breast beater, no table pounder. He neither proclaimed nor declaimed. He never looked down from Olympian heights. He did not aspire to rule or sovereignty or power.

Charles Linza McNary, for 26 years United States Senator from Oregon, was happy in that position. He declined many opportunities to be Governor of his State. He was a reluctant candidate for Vice President. Once his friend, Senator Jim Couzens, of Michigan, wanted to contribute \$100,000 to a campaign fund to back McNary for the Presidency.

McNary smiled and little crow's-feet appeared at the corners of his eyes, as he scrawled on the back of the restaurant menu:

"The Presidential bee is a deadly bug.
I've seen it work on others.
O Lord, protect me from its hug,
And let it sting my brothers."

McNary's beliefs and convictions stemmed from kindness and tolerance. In basic philosophy he was neither a liberal nor a conservative. His views spanned both sides. He was for public ownership of water power but he was skeptical of Government bureaucracy. He voted against extending the draft, but he favored the original lend-lease bill. He backed up much of the criticism which his running mate, Wendell Willkie, directed against the New Deal, but he did not go along with all of Willkie's comments on foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIPS CUT PARTY LINES

He liked people. His friends were universal. He liked the President immensely, and this regard Mr. Roosevelt reciprocated. BOB LA FOLLETTE and Senator ARTHUR CAPPER were among McNary's closest cronies. Gen. George C. Marshall was another intimate of the Oregon Senator. They first met when Marshall was a brigadier general in command of the historic old post at Vancouver Barracks.

There was a rectitude about Senator McNary which no events could wear away. He was Republican minority leader, but when he felt the administration was moving in the right direction, he went along with administration policies. He was Willkie's running mate, but when he could not agree with Willkie's views he said so. He and President Roosevelt were good friends, on warm, personal terms, but he did not hesitate to challenge the President on many issues.

McNary's family went back a long way in Oregon history. He once told me, "I go back a long way too, Dick." He was acutely conscious of the events behind him. He knew that his grandfather had crossed the continent in a covered wagon and floated, hungry and tattered, down the Columbia River on a raft.

His farm, Fir Cone, held for him memories of his grandmother, Linza, and of his other pioneer predecessors. Fir Cone was one of his conversation pieces. "I want to see Fir Cone," said BOB LA FOLLETTE as he arrived in Oregon for the funeral. "Charlie never got tired of talking about Fir Cone."

SENATE'S BEST-LOVED MEMBER

Senator McNary was wise and cynical and urbane, yet he delighted in chatting with his farm neighbors in the Willamette Valley. He liked people and people liked him. He always was to Oregon what Jefferson must have been to Virginia. Fir Cone was for a quarter of a century Oregon's Monticello. Without bias, malice, or personal ambition he studied the questions which affected his native State. Many things which unscrupulous politicians might have wanted to do they did not do because of fear of him and his influence.

Oregon was proud of Harry Lane, and later of Harry Lane's successor. When Senator Lane died, the elder La Follette quoted, "He added to the sum of human joy, and if everyone to whom he had done some loving service were to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

That could have been said about Harry Lane's successor. "Charlie Mac" was the best-loved Member of the United States Senate, and he was almost a final link with the men who 20 years ago fought for equality for agriculture and to retain Muscle Shoals for the people.

Oregon is not represented in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C. A number of States are represented by former Senators—New Hampshire by Daniel Webster, South Carolina by John C. Calhoun, Wisconsin by Robert M. La Follette, Sr., Louisiana by Huey P. Long, Missouri by Thomas H. Benton. Someday Charles Linza McNary may be there, too.

WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 523)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the message was read to the House of Representatives yesterday and has already been printed in the RECORD, I suggest that it be printed at this point in the RECORD of the Senate proceedings, without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President of the United States is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am permitting S. 1285, entitled "An act to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and to amend the act of September 16, 1942, and for other purposes," to become law without my signature.

The bill is, in my judgment, wholly inadequate to assure to service men and women as far as is practically feasible the same opportunity which they would have to vote if they were at home.

Because of the confusing provisions of the bill and because of the difficulty of knowing just what will be the practical effect of the bill in operation, it is impossible for me to determine whether in fact more service men and women will

be able to vote under the new measure than under existing law. That determination will largely depend upon the extent to which the States cooperate to make the measure as effective as its provisions permit. In view of this situation, I have resolved the doubt, in favor of the action taken by the Congress, and am permitting the bill to become law without my approval.

In other words, this bill might fairly be called a standing invitation to the several States to make it practicable for their citizens to vote; in this sense the Congress is placing a certain responsibility on each State for action. But it will, of course, be understood by those in the armed services, who want to vote but cannot, that the Congress itself shares the responsibility through the complexities of this bill.

The issue regarding soldiers' voting has been confused. The issue is not whether soldiers should be allowed to vote a full ballot, including State and local offices, or a short ballot confined to Federal offices. I am, and always have been, anxious to have the Federal Government do everything within its power compatible with military operations to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service. I always have been, and I am now, anxious to have the States do everything within their power to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service.

The real issue is whether, after the States have done all that they are willing to do to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service, and after the Federal Government has done everything within its power to get the full State ballots delivered to the men and women in the service, those who have not received their full State ballots should be given the right to cast a short, uniform Federal ballot which can readily be made available to them. This right, which should be assured to all men and women in the service, is largely nullified by the conditions which the provisions of this bill attach to its exercise.

In my judgment, the right of a soldier to vote the Federal ballot if he does not receive in time his State ballot should not be conditioned, as it is by this bill, upon his having made a prior application for a State ballot, or upon the prior certification by the Governor of the State that the Federal ballot is acceptable under State law. This bill provides a Federal ballot, but because of these conditions it does not provide the right to vote.

The Federal Government will and should do everything it can to get the State ballots to our men and women in the service. But it is not, in my judgment, true, as some have contended, that the Federal Government can assure the use of State ballots as readily as the use of Federal ballots. No matter what effort the Federal Government makes, in many cases it will not be possible to insure the delivery in time of State ballots to designated individuals all over the world or their return in time to the respective States.

Some of the service men and women, not knowing where they will be a month hence or whether they will be alive, will not apply for their ballots. Others will not receive their State ballots in time or be able to get their ballots back to their States in time. Remember that a number of States still require a special form of application and that the postal-card application forms supplied by the Federal Government are only treated as an application for an application for a State ballot.

The Federal Government can insure, and, in my judgment, it is the duty of the Federal Government to insure, that every service man and woman who does not get his State ballot in time shall have the right to use a short and uniform Federal ballot.

It is, in my judgment, within the authority of the Congress to use its war powers to protect the political rights of our service men and women to vote for Federal offices, as well as their civil rights with respect to their jobs and their homes. If Congress did not hesitate to protect their property rights by legislation which affected State law, there is no reason why Congress should hesitate to protect their political rights.

In 1942, Congress did exercise the war powers to provide Federal war ballots and they were counted in almost every State. What was constitutional in 1942, certainly is not unconstitutional in 1944.

In allowing the bill to become law, I wish to appeal to the States, upon whom the Congress has placed the primary responsibility for enabling our service people to vote, to cooperate to make the bill as fully effective as its defective provisions will allow. The response of the Governors to my questions, and reports made to me by the War Department, indicate that many States have not yet taken action to make the bill as fully effective as it could be and that a considerable number of States do not presently contemplate taking such action.

I wish also to appeal to the Congress to take more adequate action to protect the political rights of our men and women in the service.

It is right and necessary that the States do all in their power to see that the State ballots reach the men and women in the service from their States. In particular, I appeal to them to see that their State laws allow sufficient time between the time that their absentee ballots are available for distribution and the time that they must be returned to be counted.

I also appeal to the States to see that the postal-card application forms for State ballots distributed by the Federal Government to the troops are treated as a sufficient application for their State ballot and not merely as a request for a formal application for a State ballot.

I also appeal to the States to authorize the use of the Federal ballots by all service people from their States who have not received their State ballots before an appropriate date, whether or not they have formally applied for them. No State or Federal red tape should take from our young folk in the service their right to vote.

I further appeal to the Congress to amend the present bill, S. 1285, so as to authorize all service men and women, who have not received their State ballots by an appropriate date, whether or not they have formally applied for them, to use the Federal ballot without prior express authorization by the States. If the States do not accept the Federal ballot, that will be their responsibility. Under this bill, that responsibility is shared by the Congress.

Our boys on the battle fronts must not be denied an opportunity to vote simply because they are away from home. They are at the front fighting with their lives to defend our rights and our freedoms. We must assure them their rights and freedoms at home so that they will have a fair share in determining the kind of life to which they will return.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 31, 1944.

THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD two editorials from recent issues of the Philadelphia Record, dealing with a recent opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One editorial is headed "Pennsylvania common law—Republicans are innocent." In that editorial the court says:

The question is entirely one of law. Our conclusion is not to be understood as approving the morals of the transaction.

While this same court, in the opinion written by Chief Justice Maxey in the famous Puffendorf decision, says:

All laws should receive a sensible construction. If we construe (the Philadelphia city charter) literally it means that a mayor of Philadelphia must be elected on November 4.

Then the court went on to argue that—

The common sense of man approves the judgment mentioned by Puffendorf, (1694) that the Bolognian law which enacted that "whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity" did not extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit.

The other editorial deals with the profits in G. O. P. politics sanctified by anonymity. The decision in this case was per curiam, without any one of the seven justices even signing it. They were so ashamed of the opinion that they lacked the courage to sign it.

This case involved a rake-off of \$250,000 in the Municipal Water Co. transaction in the city of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., the lower court having ruled that it was up to boss John McClure and his associates to return the \$250,000. The supreme court reversed that opinion and put the stamp of approval on this dishonest and dishonorable transaction.

I have said before on the floor of the Senate that I have nothing but contempt for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and especially for its chief justice.

Whether or not our founding fathers were right when they based our Constitution on the separation of public powers into three equal branches, the executive,

legislative, and judicial, I have long been of the opinion that if American liberty should ever be extinguished, behind that crime would be found the political courts of several States, and I may add that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would head the list.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Record of March 22, 1944]

PENNSYLVANIA COMMON LAW—REPUBLICANS ARE INNOCENT

The all-Republican Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reaffirmed this State's oldest and most consistently respected legal precedent:

That no important Republican politician shall be convicted.

John J. McClure, notorious boss of Delaware County, is the present beneficiary of this doctrine, as he has been before.

In a unanimous decision the all-Republican supreme court has ruled that McClure and his political confederates may keep \$250,000 they split when they bought the Chester waterworks for \$750,000 and sold it to the Chester Municipal Authority for \$1,000,000.

This case was a tough test for that classic legal doctrine of Republican impeccability, which some now suggest be called Maxey's law.

The facts were quite clear. No one denied McClure and his pals made \$250,000 profit on the deal. No one denied they sold the water works to a municipal authority made up largely of men who owed their election to McClure and his machine.

In the lower court, where McClure and his associate, William C. Purdy, were convicted and ordered to pay back \$85,000 a piece, Judge Shull declared:

"The conclusion is irresistible that McClure was permitted to make this profit only by reason of his position as political leader and by the influence that fact would have on the action of men who, with his approval and support, had been elected to office."

But the all-Republican supreme court reverses that decision on the ground that the evidence did not show any "confidential relation"—a highfalutin term meaning "in cahoots"—between McClure and Chester officials.

In effect, the all-Republican supreme court denied that one of the biggest Republican political bosses in Pennsylvania had any influence with his own stooges.

This finding was so naive, so ludicrous to anyone aware of the "facts of life" about Pennsylvania politics, that the court felt obliged to add this comment:

"The question is entirely one of law. Our conclusion is not to be understood as approving the morals of the challenged transaction."

That in itself is a shocking statement. For there is only one point in the whole transaction involving morals: Whether or not McClure was both seller of the waterworks and boss of the purchasers?

The all-Republican supreme court could have corrected that matter of morals simply by upholding the lower court, by accepting the fact known to everybody else in Pennsylvania—that McClure was boss; boss of his councilmen and all the rest of his Delaware County machine.

But, quibbles the court, proof of McClure's influence was not put into the record. Would the court, on a cloudy day, demand proof that the sun still existed?

Our supreme court has not always based its rulings entirely on the law. In the

famous "Puffendorf" decision, written by Justice Maxey, the court held:

"All laws should receive a sensible construction. If we construe (the Philadelphia City charter) literally, it means that a mayor of Philadelphia must be elected on November 4." Then the court went on to argue that—

"The common sense of man approves the judgment mentioned by Puffendorf, that the Bolognian law which enacted that 'whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity' did not extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit."

Back to the seventeenth century and Baron Puffendorf went the all-Republican supreme court when the clearly worded law of this century interfered with the G. O. P. scheme to make Barney Samuel mayor without an election.

There was no strict interpretation of law in that opinion.

Now that Republican Boss McClure wants to keep his \$85,000, the strictest interpretation of the statute is dragged out and McClure keeps the dough.

This decision of the supreme court will effectively discourage other taxpayers from attempting to fight Republican corruption through the courts of this State.

Why, then, not end the quibbling over law? Why not simply put into the statutes the really controlling doctrine, the so-called Maxey's law—that no big Republican politician shall be convicted?

It may seem odd to name this doctrine for the chief justice, who only last week denounced the Republican Party for putting inferior men in office. But the McClure decision has proven his point—brilliantly.

[From the Philadelphia Record of March 23, 1944]

PROFITS IN G. O. P. POLITICS SANCTIFIED BY ANONYMITY

There is noteworthy peculiarity in the opinion whereby the State supreme court upheld John J. McClure and his henchmen in their \$250,000 take from the malodorous Chester water deal.

The opinion was anonymous.

Contrary to usual procedure where the ruling is long and important, no justice professed authorship by affixing his signature.

The all-Republican tribunal's decision, concurred in by the entire bench, carried the ultimate in impersonalized signatures—"Per curiam," or by the court.

Of that man in the street, the average Pennsylvanian, can have but one thought: Was this anonymity an effort to distribute responsibility, to avoid the placing of it on one or several justices?

Pennsylvanians have leaned over backward to maintain a respect for their courts.

But they will be profoundly disquieted and their faith heavily taxed by a decision so issued which works to the great benefit of a powerful Republican politician.

They will remember that the decision in favor of Delaware County Boss McClure, overruling a lower court, is the latest in a series of opinions by the high court in which the ends of Republican politicians and policies have been served.

The court upheld the city wage tax. It halted the probe into the G. O. P. registration commission here which had admitted 150,000 improper registrations on the books. It handed down the "Puffendorf" decision which maintained Bernard Samuel in office and prevented Philadelphians from voting for mayor as provided by the city charter.

In the McClure opinion the supreme court refused to accept as self-evident that a confidential relation did exist between McClure, who bought the Chester water-

works for \$750,000, and the members of the Chester Municipal Authority, to whom he sold it for \$1,000,000.

This is contrary to usual judicial acceptance. If a man is a political boss, and nobody denies that McClure is the boss in Chester and Delaware County, it is obvious that he has a confidential relation, in other words, influence, with the men who hold office only by his consent. Such is usually assumed by a court of law.

The effect of such a ruling goes far beyond the interest of the parties directly involved.

McClure and his henchmen are allowed to keep their \$250,000, which comes directly out of the pockets of the 60,000 inhabitants of Chester. That only amounts to about \$4 per capita. It won't make them or break them to hand McClure this gift.

The effect will be felt also by the 9,900,000 odd inhabitants of Pennsylvania who don't live in Chester. They know Chester and they know McClure. They know that Pennsylvania's highest court has stretched the cloth of legalistic logic to such a tortured length and breadth that it now covers with sanctified immunity almost any act a political boss (genus Republican) cares to perform.

Profit and G. O. P. politics are now more synonymous than ever.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

MUSKINGUM WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT VERSUS THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of *Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District v. The United States* (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENT OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT

A letter from the President of the United States Civil Service Commission, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, submitting, pursuant to law, a series of five tables covering his determinations, during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944, of numbers of employees required by the executive departments and agencies for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

Letters from the Administrative Officer, Executive Office of the President (the White House office); the Director, Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President (Division of Central Administrative Service); the Acting Postmaster General (Office of the Postmaster General); the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Office of the Secretary of Commerce); the Secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and the Officer in Charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944, for their respective offices (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"House Concurrent Resolution 5

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish and rehabilitate themselves in the post-war era, under a farm home-ownership plan and to provide adequate Federal funds to be loaned to such persons, as provided in the Bankhead-Jones Act and as administered by the Farm Security Administration

"Whereas it is highly important to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish ownership of farm homes for themselves and their families after the termination of the present war, and that it is necessary that adequate provisions be made by the Federal Government by appropriating sufficient funds to be loaned to such persons desiring to take advantage of same, such provisions to be made under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and

"Whereas experience has demonstrated that loans made in the past under said act have been highly satisfactory to the borrowers and to the loaning agency of the Federal Government and has afforded the greatest measure of security for continued home ownership as compared with any program of similar nature yet devised: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the 1944 extraordinary session of the legislative assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully urged to make an appropriation of Federal funds sufficient to provide loans to be made to persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and been honorably discharged, and who desire to rehabilitate themselves and establish farm home ownership under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to United States Senator COOLEY, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of North Dakota."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

"House Concurrent Resolution 8

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring):

"Whereas both the United States Army engineers and the United States Bureau of Reclamation have proposed water development projects for North Dakota; and

"Whereas these projects or any combination of them depend for their success upon an adequate water supply which can be made available only from the Missouri River; and

"Whereas it now appears that there may not be sufficient water in the Missouri River to supply all of the demands which may be made upon it; and

"Whereas proposed navigation developments alone may be of sufficient magnitude to require all of the water available in a dry season; and

"Whereas the vital needs of North Dakota, for the maintenance of economic stability, and for future development depend upon an adequate quantity of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States ought to allot the waters of the Missouri River on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number and to the Nation as a whole: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of North Dakota in extraordinary session duly assembled (both house and senate concurring), That the Congress and the President of the United States are hereby petitioned to inquire into the relative value of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes, as well as for the needs of navigation, and to allot to domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes—upon which an adequate food supply for the Nation may easily depend in the near future—that proportion of the water of the Missouri River which it needs for domestic purposes and for the development and maintenance of irrigation projects in this and other States, both present and prospective; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is further petitioned to adopt a policy for the development of streams in the western part of the United States which will allocate their waters on the following basis: First, for domestic, farm, irrigation, industrial, and mining needs; second, for the needs of and purposes of navigation; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from North Dakota in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to work for the adoption of such a policy so that the interests of North Dakota may be properly protected; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the secretaries of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to the chairmen of Committees on Appropriations, Irrigation, Flood Control, and Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives and to the proper committees of the United States Senate, before which such measures will probably come for consideration, and to the Governors of each of the several States in the Missouri Valley."

A resolution of the quarterly conference of Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., relating to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"House Resolution 913

"Resolution requesting the United States Department of the Navy to name one of any new battleships under construction or to be constructed in the near future *Rhode Island*, in recognition of the outstanding part *Rhode Island* has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy.

"Whereas the first official action to establish an American Navy was taken by a *Rhode Island* General Assembly at its session in Providence, R. I., on the third Monday in August 1775; and

"Whereas the first naval force established by the Continental Congress was placed under command of Esek Hopkins, a *Rhode Islander*, with *Rhode Island* seamen commanding one-half the total force of the fleet and this same Esek Hopkins was also the only American naval officer ever to hold the title of commander in chief.

"From this beginning of the American Navy to the present time, *Rhode Island* has

played a large part in its development and has furnished to the Navy and to the Nation a long and brilliant line of officers and a large and patriotic force of men.

"Oliver Hazard Perry was one of these, whose ringing words, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' in reporting his famous victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, the first notable success in our second war with Great Britain, have inspired generations of Americans.

"Matthew Calbraith Perry was another. He opened Japan to the western world. Under his direction the first steam vessel of the Navy was built and under his command the utility of steam vessels for Navy purposes was proved. He originated the naval apprentice system, represented by the Newport Naval Training Station; developed the present United States lighthouse service and performed other notably outstanding service for the Navy of the United States through war and peace.

"*Rhode Island* has at Newport the finest naval anchorage in America, as well as the first naval torpedo station and the first naval training station for our Navy.

"*Rhode Island* was one of the original 13 English colonies in America and the first to declare her independence, May 4, 1776.

"No battleship of the United States Navy has borne the name of this State, since 1907, at which time the citizens of this State presented that *Rhode Island* with a large silver service. That ship has been ordered out of commission. This silver service is now retained at the *Rhode Island* statehouse, at Providence waiting opportunity for another presentation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations does hereby respectfully request of the United States Department of the Navy that one of any new battleships under construction, not yet named, or to be constructed in the near future for the United States Navy shall be named Rhode Island in recognition of the brilliant part this State has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy and directs the Secretary of State to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a duly certified copy of this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, respectfully requesting them to take all necessary steps to accomplish the purpose of this resolution."

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution respectfully memorializing the Congress of the United States to consider and act upon proposed legislation relative to the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

"Whereas there is now pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States a bill authorizing the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and

"Whereas the need of this hospital has been long standing, the Upper Peninsula Association of American Legion Posts having recognized the necessity of such hospital facility in 1936; and

"Whereas a thorough study has been made and this need attested to in resolutions adopted by numerous civic, social, labor, and veterans' organizations, as well as many individuals; and

"Whereas the reasons advanced after a long and thorough study of this project are:

"1. Because of the geographical situation of the Upper Peninsula, the nearest point of the Upper Peninsula is approximately 300 miles and the farthest point is approximately 700 miles from Detroit where a Veterans' hospital was erected consisting of only 350 beds, the distance of travel being even greater to the Wood Hospital near Milwaukee and the Hines Hospital in Chicago, the point being that transportation is a vital problem to any veteran seeking hospitalization.

"2. The facilities of these hospitals are greatly overcrowded, necessitating veterans in need of hospitalization waiting months before they can be hospitalized.

"3. There are approximately 14,000 World War No. 1 veterans within the boundaries of the Upper Peninsula, approximately 550 being disabled veterans drawing compensation, and approximately 30,000 World War No. 2 servicemen, and great numbers of these veterans require medical or surgical attention each year, presenting a large transportation problem, whereby they could be taken care of in a facility located closer to their homes, thereby saving human lives and misery to an untold extent, and would mean savings of many dollars in transportation and would expedite the recovery of disabled veterans.

"4. A survey made through officers of the American Legion, Disabled Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars shows that there are approximately 250 veterans in the Upper Peninsula desperately in need of hospitalization at this time.

"5. Cost of transportation and miscellaneous expense necessary for a veteran to appear before an examination board after appeal is prohibitive under the present policy, and as this cost is usually borne by the local posts, the individuals generally not being able to bear this expense, it works a hardship on those furnishing this relief; and

"Whereas it is imperative to the best interest of the Commonwealth to alleviate suffering and misery which now exists among the veterans in this section of the country: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature hereby respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to promptly consider and approve the proposed legislation aforesaid; and be it further

"Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to Vice President Henry A. Wallace; Speaker Sam Rayburn, of the House of Representatives; to all Michigan Members of the Congress of the United States; to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and Chairman of Board of Hospitalization; and to Governor Kelly and Lieutenant Governor Keyes of the State of Michigan.

"Adopted by the Senate, January 31, 1944.

"Adopted by the House of Representatives, February 4, 1944.

"EUGENE C. KEYES,
"President of the Senate.
"FRED I. CHASE,
"Secretary of the Senate.
"HOWARD NUGENT,
"Speaker of the House.
"MYLES F. GRAY,
"Clerk of the House."

"House Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks

"Whereas the income tax return blanks now required to be filled out by the public are not only complicated and difficult to understand, but almost impossible for the people to file without the assistance of experts; and

"Whereas, taxation, although a proper burden on the public and one the public is willing to bear, should be so imposed that the taxpayer understands the tax he is paying; and

"Whereas no confusion should exist with respect to the filling out of income-tax returns, in order that the public may understand the tax being paid, and the Government may receive needed revenues: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the members of the Michigan Legislature earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks so that the public may understand the tax being paid and may be able to comply with the requirements incident to the preparation of the return; and be it further
"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress; and to the Michigan Members in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the house of representatives on February 9, 1944.

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate on February 18, 1944.

"HOWARD NUGENT,
"Speaker of the House.
 "MYLES F. GRAY,
"Clerk of the House.
 "EUGENE C. KEYES,
"President of the Senate.
 "FRED I. CHASE,
"Secretary of the Senate."

A resolution by the Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, favoring the continuation of the regulation of insurance by the several States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the legislative committee of the Michigan Bankers Association at Detroit, Mich., protesting against the enactment of pending legislation to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by members of the Monroe quarterly conference of the Evangelical Church of the State of Michigan, protesting against desecration in all forms of the Christian Sabbath; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The petition of members of the Civitan Club, of Saginaw, Mich., praying that Palestine be opened to Jewish immigration and that a democratic Jewish commonwealth be established in fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL AIRCRAFT CONFERENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate nine resolutions adopted by the National Aircraft Conference, which were referred, or ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on Appropriations:

RESOLUTION ON N. L. R. B. COMPANY-UNION RIDER
 Whereas an Appropriations Committee rider to the N. L. R. B. appropriation, known as the Frey amendment, in effect, legalizes company unions by preventing the Board from interfering with any contract between an employer and any employee organization which has been in effect for 3 months or more: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference urge the Congress to eliminate

this rider which constitutes a back-door attack upon the basic purposes of the National Labor Relations Act.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency:

RESOLUTION ON PRICE REGULATIONS

Whereas the runaway of prices will further reduce the living standards of the American people; and

Whereas no real effort is being made on the part of Government agencies to stabilize prices of consumers' goods due to laxity or insufficient appropriations; and

Whereas stabilization of prices at equitable levels is sought by labor for the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That pending the establishment of stabilized wages, the O. P. A. freeze the prices of all consumers' goods; and be it further

Resolved, That when wage stabilization becomes an actuality, the price level of consumers' goods be reconsidered for the purpose of establishing a proper relationship between price and wage levels.

SUBSIDIES

Whereas the joint C. I. O.-A. F. of L. report on the cost of living, submitted by President R. J. Thomas and George Meany, proves that the cost of living has increased at least 43.5 percent since January 1941; and

Whereas the cost of living will increase still further if the present subsidy program of the administration is not reenacted by Congress; and

Whereas the failure to control the cost of living is a primary factor in the high turnover rate in aircraft plants: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. give complete support to the administration's subsidy program; and be it further

Resolved, That the international union and all affiliated local unions working with farm and consumer organizations continue their political action program to bring pressure to bear on Congress to reenact the subsidy law.

To the Committee on Education and Labor:

RESOLUTION ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Whereas the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee has been under continuous attack by reactionaries in and out of Congress, in spite of the splendid work done by the F. E. P. C. in helping to eliminate discrimination in industry; and

Whereas bills have been introduced by Congressmen DAWSON, SCANLON and MARCAN-
 TONIO to make the F. E. P. C. permanent: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference supports the present F. E. P. C. as a necessary measure for the full and fair utilization of all manpower and that we also urge action to get Congressional support for a permanent F. E. P. C.

RESOLUTION ON OVER-ALL GOVERNMENT PLANNING

Whereas the prevention of a catastrophic post-war decline in airplane employment depends in large measure upon a high level of production in all industry; and

Whereas with the disestablishment of the National Resources Planning Board, there is no over-all Government planning agency; and

Whereas such planning as is now carried on by Government agencies is so scattered and inadequate as to offer no satisfactory antidote to post-war planning by reactionary and monopoly interests: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference endorse the view expressed in the recent Baruch-Hancock report that "There is no need for a post-war depression. Han-

died with competence, our adjustment, after the war is won, should be an adventure in prosperity"; and be it further

Resolved, That President Roosevelt, the Director of War Mobilization, Mr. Byrnes, and the Congress be urged to reestablish the National Resources Planning Board or set up some new over-all planning agency; and be it further

Resolved, That provision be made in any such agency for full labor participation.

To the Committee on Finance:

RESOLUTION ON WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL

Whereas President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress emphasized the necessity of providing economic and social security to the people of the United States in the post-war period; and

Whereas the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, by extending the coverage of the present Social Security Law and increasing its benefits, will provide necessary assistance to workers temporarily unemployed because of cut-backs and reconversion; and

Whereas opponents of the bill in Congress have for the past 12 months been engaged in a campaign of misrepresentation that is aimed at defeating the bill and preventing the realization of the President's "second bill of rights": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. recommend to the International Educational, Publication, Health and Accident and Political Action Departments:

1. The launching of an immediate campaign to clarify and publicize the provisions of the bill to the American people.

2. The application of concerted political pressure on Congress to initiate immediate hearings on the bill.

3. The development of a unified campaign among affiliated locals and members to urge their Congressmen to approve passage of the bill.

4. A program for full cooperation by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. with all other labor, farm, white-collar and professional organizations supporting the bill.

Ordered to lie on the table:

RESOLUTION ON POLL TAX REPEAL

Whereas the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has consistently supported the drive to repeal the poll tax by financial aid, by publicity, and by education: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference urge the Senate of the United States to speedily approve H. R. 7, which has already passed the House; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all local unions to intensify their effort: wherever possible to make financial contributions to the National Committee to Abolish Poll Tax, in Washington, D. C. for the final push for passage of the bill.

RESOLUTION ON SOLDIER VOTE BILL

Whereas it is obvious that present State and Federal soldier-vote legislation will permit only a few soldiers to cast their ballots in the coming elections; and

Whereas a simple uniform Federal ballot will enable service men and women to vote; and

Whereas all so-called States' rights bills, proposed by an unholy alliance of reactionary Republican and poll-tax Democrats have been properly labeled by President Roosevelt "a fraud upon the American people": Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. give full and unqualified endorsement to a Federal soldier vote bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the issue of votes for soldiers be made the basis for the broadest kind of political action by a united labor and other groups in the country, for the purpose of de-

feating reactionary Congressmen, who would preserve their power by depriving the defenders of this country of their democratic right to vote.

RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT OF F. D. ROOSEVELT'S TAX VETO

Whereas the present Congress has lent itself as a tool in the hands of reactionary, antilabor and antiwar forces; and

Whereas the enactment of the present shamefully inadequate measure, truly a tax to serve the greedy and impoverish the needy, and the subsequent overriding of the President's veto thereof indicates Congress' desire to fight a soft war on the home front; and

Whereas further acts of Congress, notably those of denying the soldiers an opportunity to vote and the attempt to strangle subsidies have placed the integrity of Congress in jeopardy; and

Whereas labor has on occasion criticized the President for making concessions to the congressional wrecking crew, and

Whereas the President has taken a firm stand on the basis of principle on the issues of the tax bill, soldiers' vote, and price control; and

Whereas the press and radio confuse the issue by declaring it a fight of the President versus Congress and ignore the merits of the particular issues involved: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference affirm its support of the President's stand on the issues involved, and declare its resolve to effect a speedy victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate.

RESOLUTION BY KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—LIMITATION OF OPIUM PRODUCTION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from Mrs. F. S. Hawes, Russell, Kans., president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a resolution approved by that organization urging me to do everything possible to secure the passage of House Joint Resolution 241 introduced by Representative JUDD, of Minnesota, which requests the President of the United States to urge the restriction of the production of opium. I ask unanimous consent to have Mrs. Hawes' letter embodying a resolution, adopted by the General Federation convention, printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
Russell, Kans., March 28, 1944.

MY DEAR MR. CAPPER: As president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and a director of the General Federation, I do urge you to assist in every possible way the passage of House Joint Resolution 241, introduced by Representative W. H. JUDD, of Minnesota, on February 21, 1944, which requests the President of the United States to urge upon the governments of those countries where the cultivation of the poppy plant exists, the necessity of immediately limiting the production of opium to the amount required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has for years been on record for a suppression of the growth of opium except for medicinal purposes, and in 1942 the writer was in

attendance at the General Federation convention at Fort Worth, Tex., when the following resolutions were passed at its regular convention:

"NARCOTIC RESTRICTIONS"

"Whereas the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been instrumental in obtaining the enactment of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act (with amendments in some cases) in 40 States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia; and

"Whereas conditions in a world at war require the conservation of narcotic drugs for medicinal purposes and the continuance and intensification of efforts to suppress drug addiction for the furtherance of the public welfare: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs participate in securing additional and amendatory narcotic legislation, Federal and State, as is deemed necessary by the Department of Public Welfare and its advisers on narcotics;

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs actively supports efforts made for the protection of the Army, Navy, and civilian personnel against violation of the narcotic drug laws."

Now, personally—and on another question—when this terrible war is over, we Kansans believe that our Members of Congress will do everything possible to help work out, this time, a just and lasting peace.

With personal regards,

CLARA MAY HAWES
(Mrs. F. S. Hawes).

TRACTOR FUEL FOR FARM OPERATION—THE FARM PROGRAM

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a statement signed by four farmers of Polk County, Nebr., in connection with the matter of their signatures to the farm program for the ensuing year, it appearing that, perhaps through misinformation, a member of the county committee has represented to them that they must sign for the farm program before they can be furnished the tractor fuel needed for the ensuing year. I ask that the statement, as well as a letter transmitting it, be appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OSCEOLA, NEBR., March 28, 1944.
Senator HUGH BUTLER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We enclose a statement signed by four Polk County farmers, and an affidavit signed by one of them, David C. DeTurk.

I am writing you personally because I know all these men, and know that if they had not been told what is set out, they would not state that to be a fact; in other words, I know them well enough to know that they would not misrepresent the facts.

Two of them, Mr. Bahr and Mr. Langhammer, I did not see yesterday, but the other two men were in the office, and they told me Mr. Bahr and Mr. Langhammer were signed up with the farm program because of that statement having been made to them. Mr. Rosenberry signed up at a schoolhouse meeting, and was later advised that he did not have to sign in order to get his fuel and went to the farm office, and after considerable argument got his papers back. He then went to the ration board direct and got his fuel ration. Mr. DeTurk refused to sign any-

thing and went to the ration board and got his fuel coupons.

However, both of these men are very emphatic in their statements that Herman Jones, a member of the farm committee, told them at the schoolhouse meeting relative to the farm program, that they would not be able to get any fuel unless they signed up with the farm program.

We, the undersigned farmers of Polk County, Nebr., do hereby state that a member of the County Agriculture Committee has told us, each individually, that before we could get our tractor fuel for the year for farm operation we would have to sign up for the farm program.

We further state that we have signed this statement in the presence of David C. DeTurk and with the understanding that it be sent to Members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress.

Dated March 27, 1944.

DAVID C. DETURK.
PAUL ROSENBERRY.
ARTHUR LANGHAMMER.
W. E. BAHR.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Polk County, ss.

David C. DeTurk, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he is one of the signers of the foregoing statement; that all of the other signers, signed in his presence and that each of them read the foregoing statement; that affiant was informed in the office of the A. A. A. in the courthouse, at Osceola, in said county, by Herman Jones, one of the members of the county committee, that he could not get any fuel rations for 1944 until he signed for the farm program; that two of the lady employees in the same office made the same statement to him; that he refused to sign for said program and later went to the fuel ration board of the county and secured his ration stamps for 1944.

DAVID C. DETURK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March 1944.

PHIL B. CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 5, 1945.

RESOLUTION BY EDUCATORS OF NEBRASKA: PROGRAM FOR EDUCATING AND TRAINING WAR-SERVICE PERSONS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have just received copy of a resolution adopted recently by a group of Nebraska educators, interested in problems of higher education. The resolution was unanimously adopted by representatives of church schools, State teachers colleges, the University and junior colleges. I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and properly referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 1

That the membership of this conference recommend that the administration of the program for the education and training of war-service persons shall be a responsibility of the United States Office of Education, and further, that the active director of the program be subject to the authority of the United States Commissioner of Education.

Resolution 2

That section 7 of the report of the committee sponsored by the American Council on Education is acceptable to this group with the added suggestion that if the legislature deems it advisable to appoint a board, the board so created shall provide

representation of all significant types of approved private and public institutions of higher learning.

Section 7 of the report of the committee sponsored by the American Council on Education reads as follows:

"States wishing to participate in the benefits of this act shall through their legislature designate an appropriate State educational agency or, if no such agency exists, provide for the creation of such an agency to be known as the State Agency for the Education and Training of War-Service Persons: *Provided*, The Governor of the State may designate or create such agency pending action by the legislature: *Provided further*, That in those States in which a single board exercises jurisdiction over public elementary, secondary (including vocational), and higher education that board shall be designated as the State Agency for the Education and Training of War-Service Persons: *And provided further*, That in those States in which no single board exercises such jurisdiction over public elementary, secondary (including vocational), and higher education, the agency designated or created as provided in this section shall consist of not fewer than seven members and shall utilize so far as practicable the regularly constituted officers, boards, and other agencies such as chief State school officers, State boards of education, State boards for vocational education, and State boards for higher education in carrying out the purposes of this act."

REPORT OF THE CLAIMS COMMITTEE

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 1461) for the relief of Frederick G. Goebel, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 793) thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on March 30, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow;

S. 662. An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes; and

S. 1243. An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 1827. A bill for the relief of Oliver N. Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. GREEN (for himself and Mr. LUCAS) introduced Senate bill 1828, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

S. 1829. A bill to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season 1934-35; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the President's message permitting Senate bill

1285 to become law without his signature sets forth clearly the reasons why the bill in its present form is wholly inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was introduced. It draws attention to the confusing provisions of the bill. It emphasizes the difficulty in comparing the number of service men and women who will be able to vote under the new law in comparison with the old law.

While I agree that any definite comparison must be inadequate because of the number of uncertain elements involved, yet I am still convinced that more men and women in the service could vote under the old law than under this new law. To cite only one reason: Under the old law the necessity of registration and of paying a poll tax is waived, but apparently they are not waived under the new law, although there are contradictory provisions in it as to this matter. These two conditions of voting, with which the servicemen cannot comply by reason of their service, may prevent millions of them from voting. Even if some States waive these conditions, many States will not do so.

The President calls the bill a standing invitation to the States to make it practicable for their citizens to vote. The new law does that, too. It must be remembered, however, that these changes in State law do not affect the comparison between the old law and the new law, because they might well go into effect in either case.

However, this invitation to the States ought to be widely accepted. The changes suggested by the President should be adopted. It is a gratification to me that my own State, Rhode Island, is already taking effective action to accomplish this purpose. Last Tuesday it held a constitutional convention for this very purpose, the first constitutional convention to be held in my State for 162 years.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. There has been the suggestion from the White House, in a special message to the Congress, that we should all "stand up and be counted on the soldier-ballot bill." I should like to inquire of the very learned Senator from Rhode Island how the President is now to be counted on this measure. Is he for it as indicated by his action in letting it become a law? Or is he against it as indicated by his criticisms? Is he standing up or sitting down?

Mr. GREEN. The Senator is in possession of all the facts of which I know, and can reach his own conclusion.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator from Rhode Island will yield, what is really disturbing the Senator from Maine is how the votes are to be counted in November, not how the President is to be counted. [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. We have no doubt regarding the count in November.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I was a delegate to and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the convention in Rhode Island to which I have referred, and the resolution on this subject

adopted will be submitted to the people for approval on April 11 and will enable the general assembly to pass the legislation necessary to accept the President's invitation. I have no doubt that the people and general assembly will approve of such action.

May I suggest that Rhode Island's action should be an example to other States of the Nation, because this subject, to me and, I believe, to the American people as a whole, is one of the most vital issues we have for solution at the present time.

The President also extended an invitation to the Congress to amend Senate bill 1285, which is now the law. Accordingly, I now, for myself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, and so forth, and request that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and so referred.

The bill (S. 1828) to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, entitled "An act to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and to amend the Act of September 16, 1942, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area; H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

SUBSIDIES AND FOOD ALLOTMENT PLAN—INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. CLARK of Idaho asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an interview with Senator LA FOLLETTE by Mr. Bennett, of the National Broadcasting Co., on the subject Subsidies and the Food Allotment Plan, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE REPUBLICAN JOB—ADDRESS BY ALF M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by former Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, at the Republican State convention, held at Topeka, Kans., on March 31, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

IEWS OF FORMER GOVERNOR COX ON PEACE LEAGUE

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an Asso-

ciated Press Dispatch under the headline "Cox urges United States to join world peace league," which appears in the Appendix.]

ITALIAN LEGAL CODES—ARTICLE FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS QUARTERLY JOURNAL

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Italian Legal Codes on the Eve of the Allied Invasion," published in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, which appears in the Appendix.]

VOTING STRENGTH OF STATES AT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a table, from the document Factual Campaign Information, showing the voting strength of the States at National conventions and in the Electoral College in 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Streamlining Congress" from the Easton (Pa.) Express, and an editorial entitled "Self-Rescue" from the News, of Greensboro, N. C., which appear in the Appendix.]

OUR IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—ARTICLE BY CHARLES A. BEARD

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Our Irresponsible Government," written by Charles A. Beard and published in the Progressive of March 6, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY IN COSTA RICA

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Forty Million Dollar Lesson," discussing the work of the United States Army Engineers on the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica, written by Alvaro Facio and published in the Inter-American of March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SHIPPING AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE—ARTICLE FROM THE GRACE LOG

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Shipping and the National Defense," published in the Grace Log for February-March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

INSURANCE AND AIR COMMERCE

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record excerpts from A Study of Insurance, prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which appear in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to

the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$143,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,910,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAS. GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CULLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

CONFIRMATION OF SENATOR HOMER T. BONE AS JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a message from the President of the United States has come to the desk, and to the membership of the Senate, in which the President honors, signally, a Member of the Senate by appointing him to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. President, the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary require that when a nomination for a judgeship is sent to that committee, the committee shall give 1 week's notice of a hearing on the nomination so that anyone who cares to protest the confirmation may appear. In this instance a Member of the Senate of the United States is named by the President, a Member of the Senate of outstanding ability. His ability has been made manifest on the floor of the Senate many, many times. He has represented his State with unusual ability and unusual zeal.

This morning I hurriedly called a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary, at which a quorum only attended. I attempted to confer with as many other members of the committee as possible for advice as to the course to be pursued. By direction of the committee, I am taking the floor now to ask unanimous consent that our colleague, Hon. HOMER T. BONE, named by the President of the United States to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, be confirmed without the nomination being referred to the committee. Similar action has been taken before in one or two instances, and never, in my judgment, was it more justified than it would be on this occasion.

Senator BONE has been a Member of the Senate for so many years that every Senator knows him, respects him, and admires him for his fearlessness, for his independence of thought and action, and for his unusual ability.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination of Hon. HOMER T. BONE to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit be confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a nomination, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of HOMER T. BONE, of Washington, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the procedure suggested short circuits many of the rules and practices of the Senate, but I feel so sure that Senator BONE would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate when the matter might again be presented to us that I see no reason for objecting now to the course proposed by the Senator from Nevada. I am sure the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle have the very highest respect for the abilities and character of the Senator from Washington, and I feel sure there would be no objection to the confirmation of his nomination at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to express my profound regret at the departure of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] from the Senate. I congratulate him upon his appointment, if he wanted to go upon the bench, and I assume he did or he would not have consented to have his name sent to the Senate by the President. Nevertheless, I do regret his departure from the Senate for any reason. He has been one of the ablest, most consistent, and persistent advocates of legislation for the benefit of the whole people. His ability is recognized, of course his character is respected, and his intellectual honesty is beyond question.

I did not want Senator BONE's nomination to be confirmed without expressing my very deep sorrow that he is leaving

the Senate, where he has made a very outstanding record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

T. N. E. C. MONOGRAPH ON PATENTS AND FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement in the nature of an advertising notice for the Superintendent of Documents. The Senate adopted a resolution earlier in the week authorizing the Committee on Patents to republish the monograph of the Temporary National Economic Committee on Patents and Free Enterprise written by Prof. Walton Hamilton, of Yale University Law School. The Superintendent of Documents has already sold 3,275 copies of the original issue. In other words, the public demand for this document has been rather great, and the Superintendent of Documents, acting upon the authority of the Senate which has authorized this republication, has ordered some additional copies for sale. I make the announcement so that readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who may be interested may know that these copies will now be available at 25 cents each.

It may be of interest to the Senate to know that the Superintendent of Documents has already collected almost \$1,000 from the sale of this document to date.

The demand for copies of the monograph—it is known as Monograph No. 31—has come from schools, courts, industry, economists, inventors, and the general public. Members of Congress receive many requests for the document, as I know from the number of telephone calls and letters which have come to my office from both Senators and Representatives. I make this announcement so that they also may be aware of the new edition.

IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL RURAL ROADS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, in November of last year I introduced a bill (S. 1498) providing for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. I wish to make a brief statement with respect to the bill.

Throughout this country we have vast networks of hard-surfaced highways which are, perhaps, the finest in the world. We have super highways and we have super-duper highways; but 42 percent of our farms are still in the mud.

I believe the improvement of local rural roads is this country's foremost transportation need.

Of the 2,400,000 miles of these roads, the farm-to-market mail routes, school-bus routes, and the like, in our 48 States, only 45,000 miles have high-type pavement and some 99,000 additional miles have low-type. The bulk of this vast over-all mileage probably does not warrant pavement, but, as can readily be seen, only a ridiculously small fragment has been hard-surfaced.

Many county and State highway departments are now and for years have been engaged in improving local rural roads, and there are now sections of the country which are adequately, or almost adequately, supplied with hard-surfaced byways. But this amounts to only a

pitiful part of the whole, a few patches on the map.

I have been long concerned with getting the farmer in my State out of the mud. I believe it has now become a responsibility of the National Government. Already our Government has, through financial and other assistance, been instrumental in bringing this country's systems of National and State highways to their present widespread development. It is high time that we should give a hand to the mud-bound farmer.

In considering this problem, it occurred to me that if we are to spend Federal money to aid in reconverting this country to a peacetime economy, if we are to spend money to keep the machine in motion, we could hit upon no more constructive public-works enterprise than a program for improving local rural roads. As Senators already know, road building is one of the best of job providers. It goes without saying that any reduction in the farmer's cost of getting his produce to market will be economical for the city man as well as the country man.

With these considerations in mind, I introduced in the Senate last November a bill (S. 1498) which would provide for the expenditure of a billion and half dollars during the 3 succeeding years following the end of the war for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. The expenditure of this money should provide jobs for more than a half million men for 3 full years.

At the time I introduced the bill, I gave no explanation of it on the floor. Since that time, several Members of this body have expressed to me their interest in the measure and have asked for some exposition of its provisions.

Under the bill there would be appropriated annually \$375,000,000 for 3 years, to be matched by the States and counties receiving it on a 3-to-1 basis. This matching scheme would provide an aggregate of \$500,000,000 a year for the program. Before arriving at this figure for the over-all expenditure, I consulted officers of the American Road Builders Association and various State and county highway officials. It was their conclusion, as a result of their experience and research, that not more than this amount could be profitably expended yearly on such a program.

It will be observed that under my proposed joint project, the Federal Government would be carrying the big end of the financial load. This may be considered unwarranted generosity, but I do not regard it in the light of generosity at all. In the first place, if the program is to serve the needs of reconversion, the work contemplated must get under way quickly upon the cessation of hostilities. Few county governments would be ready to meet a heavy expenditure for roads, still fewer would be able to do so speedily.

Moreover, the farmers will pay their share of the Federal taxes going to make up the appropriation, and the roads, once built, will benefit the city man as well as the country man.

I might say that I went even further in devising machinery for speedy action. In paragraph (d) of section 4 of the

bill it is provided that the Federal Road Commissioner may enter into agreement with State and county authorities for surveys, plans, and rights-of-way, and that such agreement becomes a contractual obligation of the Government. And again, in section 7, it is provided that the Commissioner may advance to any State, county, or other local political subdivision the Federal share of the joint construction money to enable it to make prompt payments for work as it progresses.

The Federal Works Administrator would be authorized to deal directly with counties and other local political subdivisions within the State, as well as with State highway departments. This would constitute a departure from the Public Roads Administration tradition of dealing strictly with the State agencies, but I believe it absolutely essential to any widespread accomplishment under the program.

I discussed the provision at length with the officers of the county roads division of A. R. B. A. and with county road men in my State. They were unequivocal about it. These county men believe, on the basis of past experience, that if the counties are to get the full benefit of the money appropriated for them, it must be prorated to the counties, and the counties be given an opportunity to expend it through their own agencies.

It is a matter of record, I believe, that in many States past Federal appropriations for local rural roads for different reasons never reached them.

Of course, one of the chief difficulties in drafting a bill to apply to every situation in all 48 States is to make it flexible enough. In drafting Senate bill 1498 I have made every effort to do so. Let me point out that in some five of our States the State highway departments construct and maintain the local roads as well as the State roads. In other States the towns or townships, rather than the county governments, maintain agencies for local road building. Furthermore, in many of the States only a few counties have highway departments adequate to undertake such a road-building program as is contemplated in the bill.

All these cases have been considered and provided for. One such provision would allow two or more counties to act jointly in setting up a highway agency; another would allow any county not qualified to do the work itself to rely upon its State highway department.

But one thing which is positively and definitely provided is that the Federal Government shall do none of the hiring, firing, or contracting. Under this bill there can be no more W. P. A.

In connection with the matter of the need for flexibility, I should like to point out, too, that such need has been given due consideration in developing standards for road construction. One of the criticisms most commonly made among county road men concerning past policy in the Federal Public Roads Administration is that it has fixed standards too high for local rural needs generally. In some of the populous city counties wide,

hard-surfaced roads that cost \$20,000 a mile to build may be needed. In rural counties an adequate all-weather type of road may be built for as little as \$1,000 a mile. Other and more technical considerations vary. Indeed, the standards must allow for conditions as variable as the changes in topography and climate encountered over the whole vast stretch of this continent.

For these reasons section 12 of the bill vests the Commissioner with power to formulate "policies governing design, plans, and construction standards which will be consistent with the service expectancy, cost, and requirements of economical maintenance for the character of roads contemplated in this act," namely, the all-weather type of roads.

The Federal moneys to be appropriated under this bill would be prorated, first, among the 48 States on the basis on which other Federal road moneys are divided; namely, one-third on the basis of area, one-third on the basis of population, and one-third on the basis of road mileage. Then the share allotted for each State on this basis would be prorated among the counties or other local political subdivisions of the State on a basis of 50 percent on mileage, 30 percent on population, and 20 percent on area.

I may explain that the latter plan for prorating the funds to counties represents no personal preference of my own, but was placed in the bill to conform to the recommendation of the county highway officials' organization of A. R. B. A., made in 1943, when it met in Chicago. Since I introduced the bill, that organization has held another meeting, and has revised its recommendation in this regard, so as to make the percentage division an equal one-third for each category. I am quite willing to amend my bill to conform to their later decision.

Not only would the Federal appropriation be prorated directly to the local subdivision in which it would be spent, but I have incorporated in the bill a provision that such moneys shall be held as long as is practicable to the credit of the county, so that it may have full opportunity to take advantage of them.

Section 8 of the bill provides that any sums allocated to a county shall remain available for matching for 3 years, when, if it is not matched, it may be reapportioned among other counties of the particular State. The bill goes further; a second paragraph provides that any sums allocated to towns or townships shall remain available for 2 years, when, if they are not matched, they shall be reapportioned among the other towns or townships within the same county.

Past experience has shown that under looser reapportionment provisions some States and some counties have received far more than their share of Federal road moneys. I do not want to see the counties and States which are less prepared to take immediate advantage of this aid lose to those which are quicker on the jump, for the chances are that the less ready will have the greater need.

There is a further provision for the States in which there are no county high-

way departments. For the States in which State highway jurisdiction has been extended to include all the roads formerly within local jurisdiction, it is provided that the funds shall be applied to the systems of roads which, before inclusion in State control, comprised the road systems within local jurisdictions. In other words, I wish to see this money spent for local rural roads and for local rural roads only.

In order that the work may proceed by orderly plan, under which there will be no haphazard building or personal favors swapped among county road commissioners, I have provided that the local road agencies or the boards shall submit for the commissioner's approval the plan for the system of highways which within the jurisdiction is to comprise the rural local Federal-aid highway system. In order to further insure orderly procedure, it is provided that the mileage allowed to be under construction at any given time shall be limited to 10 percent of the total of the system.

The bill requires that all construction projects exceeding \$10,000 in amount shall be contracted for under competitive bidding. This provision would not, however, prohibit any local political authority from itself joining in the competitive bidding. Such liberalization was deemed necessary in order to be sure that no county would be hamstrung by reason of a lack of private road contractors willing to bid on its projects.

I have purposely left for the last the discussion of the Federal administrative set-up proposed by the bill. The bill, as I introduced it, would provide for a rural local roads administration separate from and coordinate with the present Public Roads Administration. It would be headed by a local rural roads commissioner responsible only to the Federal Works Administrator. This feature of the bill has been more criticized than any other. Indeed, it is the only feature which has incurred any general criticism among those with whom I have discussed the measure. I included provision for this independent set-up at the insistence of the leaders of the county highway officials' organization and other county highway men. They seemed to be convinced that their problems were so different and were surrounded by such different circumstances that successful administration from Washington required complete divorcement from the organization which dealt with the State highway departments.

I included such a provision reluctantly, and now I am convinced that there is more to be lost through such a procedure than there is to be gained. I have been engaged for some time in trying to work out a substitute provision to insure that the local rural road program will be administered only by men who are in full sympathy with, and who are fully experienced in, the needs and problems of local rural roads, but who at the same time have the benefit of the valuable experience which comes from service in the Public Roads Administration, and also to insure that the program may have, above all, the benefit of the administrative genius of the widely known and highly

esteemed head of the Public Roads Administration, Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald. I hope to be able to offer such an amendment in the committee hearings.

PROPOSED CURTAILMENT OF BASIC MAGNESIUM PLANT, NEVADA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at the outset of the war the United States found itself exceedingly short of certain war-essential metals. One of those metals was magnesium, sometimes called the metal of mystery. Its production in vastly increased quantity was regarded as all-important for the successful prosecution of the war.

After England had been bombed and some of its industries put out of business, when the British agencies which had theretofore manufactured magnesium were unable to obtain brucite or magnesite from which to produce magnesium, they came to the United States and brought with them the blue prints and plans for installing the British system for the treatment of ores for the production of magnesium.

In the State of Nevada they found ore in sufficient quantities; they found ample electrical energy for power and for treatment; they found water; and they found climatic conditions proper and conducive to the best interests of such production. Our own Government, in order to facilitate and aid in every possible way, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation applied, in all, about \$133,000,000 to the construction of what is known as the Basic Magnesium plant in the vicinity of Las Vegas, in Clark County, Nev. This plant is only a few miles from the famous Boulder Dam, one of the greatest power plants in the world, if not the greatest. It is owned by the Government of the United States, through the Defense Plant Corporation.

Paid for by \$133,000,000 coming from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this gigantic plant has been producing and is now producing at the rate of from 160 to 165 tons each day of the mystery metal known as magnesium. This magnesium has been produced because the war effort needed this metal. At other places in the country other plants have been established for the production of magnesium. For instance, magnesium is produced at a place called Marysville, Mich. There the cost has been much higher than at some other places. Some of this metal is being produced in Texas, and some of it at other places throughout the United States.

The question now seems to be whether or not there shall be a curtailment of the production of magnesium at Basic Magnesium, in Nevada, and whether or not other plants shall be permitted to operate, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production is either equal to or greater than the cost of production at Basic Magnesium.

The four units of the Basic Magnesium plant which it is proposed to close cost the Government of the United States \$53,000,000. It will cost at least \$640,000 per unit to put those units back into production. This means, in my opinion, that four units, representing \$53,000,000

of the taxpayers' money, are to be junked if production at Basic Magnesium is now curtailed. That is rather ruthless handling of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. President, the reason I rise on the floor of the Senate at this time is that I am not alone in proclaiming that in the War Production Board as it is now constituted there appear to be men who in years past have been active members of the boards of great industrial activities and who, when they came to the War Production Board, were on the pay rolls of their respective institutions, some of them receiving salaries as high as \$65,000 a year. It is not to be supposed that those men, many of whom are geniuses in their respective lines, would lay aside their first love, namely, the institutions which they served in years past, and forget the interests of those institutions while serving on the War Production Board.

In my judgment, Mr. President, a man who in years past has served private industry, and who now seeks to serve private industry in some capacity by reason of his place on the War Production Board, is not serving his country as he should serve it. If he were in some other countries I might mention at this time, not only would his services not be called for in the Government, but in all probability he would be stood up against a wall at sunrise. To exercise for private advantage any power given to a member of the War Production Board is unconscionable at this hour when this Nation is struggling for its existence and when every heart and mind in America is bent upon successfully ending the war. This is no time for members of the War Production Board to try to determine how the particular enterprise which they served in years past can be successful against its competitors in the post-war era.

Mr. President, that appears to me to be the policy of some members of the War Production Board today. Certain reasons have been stated by members of the War Production Board for closing down 40 percent, or four units, of this great plant which cost the Government of the United States \$133,000,000. These reasons were stated because we called upon them for reasons.

They gave as a reason, first, the saving of oil, because it was contended that stand-by steam plants in southern California which were using oil could better use the power which is being used at Basic Magnesium for the production of this all-essential war metal.

That excuse was completely exploded. It was exploded not only by the investigation of the committee of which I have the privilege of being chairman, known as the Special Committee to Investigate the Effects of the Centralization of Heavy Industry, but it was exploded by a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, acting as Petroleum Administrator for War, in which he said that such a shut-down was entirely unnecessary.

Another ground given for closing down Basic Magnesium was a postulated saving of manpower. It was claimed that 1,500 men could be released from Basic

Magnesium and sent into an essential area in southern California, to be employed in other pursuits. But it was disclosed by the War Manpower Commission, over the signature of Governor McNutt, that those men, if released from Basic Magnesium in southern Nevada, could not be housed anywhere in the essential area of southern California, and that there is now a tremendous turnover because men cannot find housing facilities in southern California.

At the same time it was disclosed that by closing down what is known as the Vernon plant, an aluminum plant in southern California, 3,000 men, double the number of men which it was claimed could be released from Basic Magnesium, could be released, and all the 3,000 are now housed, and are on the ground with their families in southern California, in the very vicinity in which their labor might be required in the war effort. So that excuse fell by the wayside.

Then it was claimed that a saving in transportation would be effected by closing down 40 percent of Basic Magnesium in southern Nevada. That claim was met by the fact that through the vicinity in which Basic Magnesium is located some 10 trains a day pass eastward over the Union Pacific Railroad, each train consisting of about 60 cars. Therefore, approximately 600 cars a day pass eastward through Las Vegas, Nev., to points east. Of the total number of cars going eastward through that point over the Union Pacific about 60 or 65 percent are empty. The reason for that is that the flow of freight is to the westward and the cars are returned empty to be loaded again. The output of Basic Magnesium would not exceed 5 carloads a day. So, of the 600 cars, or thereabouts, which go eastward empty each day, only about 5 would be required to carry the product of Basic Magnesium. So the argument of transportation falls without weight by the wayside.

It is also claimed, as another excuse for closing down Basic Magnesium in part, that a saving would be effected in haulage from Canada of what is known as peat moss. Peat moss is a product which in the past has been used at Basic Magnesium because it is a part of the British process of manufacturing magnesium.

However, today about half of the plant of Basic Magnesium is not using peat moss at all, and in about 10 days no peat moss whatsoever will be in use at Basic Magnesium. So the position taken by the War Production Board that it was necessary to shut down Basic Magnesium because of the bottleneck in respect to peat moss falls by the wayside because in a very short time no peat moss will be necessary for the operation of that great plant. The plant today is producing more magnesium than any other plant in the world. Today the demand for the product from Basic Magnesium is 11,000,000 pounds for the month of April. In other words, various agencies engaged in the war effort have made requests of Basic Magnesium for the production of 11,000,000 pounds of its product during April. If the plant is closed down within 30 days, it will not be able

to produce in accordance with the demand made upon it.

I make reference to this situation, Mr. President, because I contend that today there are sitting in the War Production Board men who have in the past been members of boards of directors of present or prospective competitors of Basic Magnesium, and who now want Basic Magnesium to be closed down in whole or in part because by doing so they will aid the agency or organization which they served so well in the past in time of peace. Such an attitude is an outrage and a shame. We should have men who will not lend themselves to such a policy while sitting as members of a board which has to deal with the war and its success, and has in its hands the money of the people, as well as the welfare of the Nation.

The fact that the Senate is about to recess and that Senators are awaiting the adjournment hour prevents me from going into more detail concerning the question of the interests and personalities involved in attempts which have been made and which are now being made to foster monopoly. Following the recess of the Congress, I shall attempt to do what I do not have the time to do today without unduly delaying the adjournment of the Senate. At that time I shall have considerably more to say concerning the interests and personalities involved in this effort, and concerning the shape of the plan which, I am convinced, many persons in high places are seeking assiduously to advance; a plan for shackling and fettering American industry under a system of worldwide international cartels. The Senate special committee investigating industrial centralization knows some of the details of this plan, and proposes to learn more; we know some of the men who are working for the advancement of this un-American program, and we propose to seek out the others who are aiding either actively or through passive ignorance in this effort to betray the basic principles of American enterprise. This plan and this program are so big as to stagger the imagination, already so far advanced that revelation of the facts in this regard will appal the people of this country, and so well entrenched that their frustration will require the most ardent and untiring efforts of every Member of the Congress and of the Government who holds dear the basic ideals and concepts upon which this Nation was founded.

Mr. President, knowing what the program is, I shall not delay the Senate at this hour. The matters concerning Basic Magnesium were all presented to the representatives of the War Production Board by myself and by my committee. After that the intimation was given out that, notwithstanding the fact that we had met every single argument which they had made and had knocked out every thought they had relative to the shutting down of this plant to which I have referred, the plant would be curtailed in its operations. In my statement made to the representatives of the War Production Board I went into detail

in regard to this matter and presented uncontradicted facts which had been elicited from unbiased sources. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a copy of the argument which I presented for my committee to representatives of the War Production Board a few days ago.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At hearings on February 28 and March 2, before the Special Committee on Centralization of Industry, it was stated by representatives of the War Production Board that the proposed 40 percent curtailment of Basic Magnesium was necessary and justified because it would result in:

- I. Saving of oil.
 - II. Saving of manpower.
 - III. Saving of transportation.
 - IV. Saving of haulage of peat from Canada.
- I propose to deal with each point particularly and to demonstrate that the reasons advanced, taken either individually or collectively, do not substantiate the contention of the War Production Board.

I. FUEL OIL

It has been stated that by reducing Basic Magnesium, Inc., 40 percent, 135,000 barrels of oil per month would be saved and made available in southern California. This saving is to be accomplished by transferring the power to be released at Basic Magnesium to war industries in southern California and thereby eliminate the use of steam plants which now use fuel oil to manufacture electrical energy.

That such a drastic cut at Basic Magnesium is wholly unnecessary to accomplish the saving is demonstrated by the following facts:

(a) As of March 17 there had been made available in southern California sufficient liquid petroleum gas to conserve 173,000 barrels of fuel oil in the production of power. I am reliably advised that due to warmer weather, companies dealing in liquid petroleum gas in California are right now soliciting new customers on the basis of surplus rates as a result of increased quantities of gas. By using liquid petroleum gas to produce the necessary excess power at Long Beach, Calif., the fuel oil in question can be entirely eliminated without reducing Basic Magnesium by even 1 percent instead of 40 percent.

(b) After July 1, the use of natural gas for excess power can be, and will be supplemented with increased power production by the Southern California Edison Co., utilizing spring run-offs in its hydro plants. These run-offs, which this year are unprecedented due to extremely heavy snowfall throughout that area, will enable the Edison system to produce all of the excess power needed, and thereby eliminate the use of natural gas, as well as the fuel oil in question.

It should be pointed out that regardless of whether fuel oil in these stand-by power plants is released by using natural gas; or by accelerating hydro plants with the spring run-offs; or by curtailing Basic Magnesium 40 percent; these plants must continue to use about one-half of their present consumption of fuel oil as a safety factor to equalize the power-line load.

Therefore, it is apparent that the release of 60,000 or 80,000 kilowatts at Basic Magnesium at once would save, between now and the time when excess power is available from natural gas, and from spring run-offs only about 215,000 barrels of oil. Any additional saving in oil anticipated by the W. P. B. must be attributed to either one, or both, of the foregoing facts, and not to the 40

percent proposed curtailment of Basic Magnesium, Inc. This is subject to correction now.

Realizing this fact, Mr. Secretary Ickes, in his capacity of Petroleum Administrator for War, addressed a communication under date of February 28, 1943, to Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, recommending that such action be not taken if it is predicated on the shortage of fuel oil on the west coast. In that letter Secretary Ickes states categorically that a cut-back in magnesium production at Basic Magnesium cannot be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint. The letter is attached hereto and designated "Exhibit A."

The proposed cut-back is not only unjustified from a fuel-saving standpoint, it cannot be justified on the ground that power in excess of present supplies is in demand, which demand will entail the use of greater quantities of fuel oil. I am advised that this latter phase was broached on March 4, 1944, by Defense Plant Corporation, to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Southern California Edison Co., and the California Electric Co. in an effort to determine if power released by curtailing Basic Magnesium would be absorbed in southern California, and if there was any need for such power.

On March 7, 1944, the board of water and power commissioners, through Mr. E. F. Scattergood, advisory engineer, informed the power procurement officer of the Defense Plant Corporation, as follows:

"We understand that the question of partial curtailment of operations at the Basic Magnesium plant at Las Vegas involves several considerations of which possible fuel oil saving of the immediate future in this area is but one. However this may be, the electric utilities of this area, through partial operation of their steam electric plants, have plenty of power with which to supply all demands and are not seeking the power which would be made available should partial curtailment at the Magnesium plant be ordered."

I received similar information from the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles by letter, dated March 13, containing the following significant statement of fact:

"The power contractors, who have formed a power pool in southern California, have plenty of power to supply all demands. In doing so they are operating their steam plant capacities to some extent, and we are informed that the War Production Board and other interested governmental agencies are considering the possible curtailment of the magnesium plant for various reasons, one of which is in line with their effort to save fuel during the crucial period of several months in the immediate future."

"We certainly do not want to encourage any curtailment of war industries either at Las Vegas or in any other part of the Pacific Southwest, and for this reason refuse to negotiate with Mr. Stanfield, as shown by the enclosed correspondence, at this time for the reason that it might encourage such curtailment or at least make it appear that the electric utilities of this area are seeking to encourage it, which is not true."

Consequently, it can no longer be asserted that such curtailment at Basic is necessary, either for power in southern California or to save fuel oil.

In connection with the saving of fuel oil, it must be remembered that the shortage of coal in the East is as critical as the shortage of oil in the West. The estimated deficit in coal for 1944 is 20,000,000 tons. If it is desirable to curtail magnesium production to save fuel oil it is just as desirable, if not more so, to curtail magnesium production to save coal.

Now, the magnesium plant at Marysville, Mich., uses coal exclusively for its power. It

produces approximately five and one-half million pounds of magnesium per month, at a power cost of 7½ cents per pound. It is therefore material to consider the consequences of curtailing the Marysville plant to save coal, as compared to the consequences which necessarily result from curtailing Basic Magnesium to save oil.

In the first place, the coal saved at Marysville will be a constant saving for the duration of the war, whereas the oil saved by curtailing Basic will be a saving only until excess power comes into production from other sources—or a grand total of not to exceed 215,000 barrels at most as already demonstrated.

Second, eliminating the Marysville plant will reduce magnesium production by approximately 5,250,000 pounds per month, whereas curtailing Basic will reduce production only by about 4,000,000 pounds per month.

Third, eliminating the Marysville plant will affect only one of four plants now using the "Dow cell"—a proven process where the basic cost of production has already been reached, whereas curtailing Basic Magnesium, which is using a new process, where the cost of production per month has been constantly reduced every month until it is now in a position to operate a successful post-war plant, will make it impossible to know at any time in the future what the cost of production might have been, had the plant been permitted to run.

Fourth, the Government must continue to purchase the entire output of Basic Magnesium, even though it be but 60 percent of its present production. It is a fact that curtailing production 40 percent will automatically increase the cost of production per pound on the remaining 60 percent by 4 cents per pound. Not only must the Government pay the increased cost of 4 cents per pound but, in addition, all means of ascertaining the extent to which cost of production might be reduced will be lost. It will be lost forever, because no private company will take over the operation of Basic Magnesium at 60 percent of capacity in the face of an increased cost of production of 4 cents per pound and confronted with the cost of rehabilitating the entire plant so as to achieve full production if the cost per pound is ever to be reduced.

Fifth, to rehabilitate the units closed down at Marysville will cost approximately \$100,000 per unit, whereas to rehabilitate the units closed down at Basic Magnesium will cost approximately \$640,000 per unit, or about six times as much as Marysville.

Sixth, the fact that the Marysville plant presently manufactures a special crystal for the Army can have no effect on the decision to close down this plant, or continue it in full operation. I am advised that these crystals are useful because of their purity; that the purity has no relation to the output of the plant, or method of manufacture, but rather is dependent upon a redistillation process of a small tonnage of magnesium; and that this distillation could be done by Dow Chemical at its Midland plant, or, in fact, at any magnesium plant.

Finally, the power contract at the Marysville plant requires that if power is taken beyond May 1 the contract cannot then be canceled for 12 months. The minimum charge for each of those 12 months is fixed at \$90,000 per month, so that the Government will be obligated to pay not less than \$1,080,000 on this contract, even though it is later decided to eliminate production at Marysville.

Thus, it is extremely important that due consideration be given at once to the curtailment of the Marysville plant, as compared to the proposed curtailment at the Basic plant.

If saving of fuel oil or additional electricity is the primary force behind the proposed curtailment at the Basic plant, it is likewise extremely important that due consideration be given at once to curtailing the aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif. According to estimates, shutting down four units at the Basic plant will save 1,300,000 barrels of oil per year. On the same basis, 50,000,000 kilowatt-hours per month will be released at the Basic plant. Shutting down three pot lines of the Vernon plant will release 72,000,000 kilowatt-hours per month, and, using the same estimate applied to the Basic plant, will save 2,000,000 barrels of oil per year.

Since it must be conceded that reserve stocks of aluminum are just as great as reserves of magnesium, and that aluminum is no more essential or critical in the war effort today than magnesium, we should not hesitate to curtail aluminum production if such curtailment will release the electricity believed necessary to save the fuel oil in question.

All of these consequences to Basic Magnesium are to be incurred in the name of making fuel available on the west coast, notwithstanding that no appreciable saving of fuel oil can be attributed to curtailing the Basic plant.

Again let me direct your attention to the position taken by the Petroleum Administrator for War that no cut-back in magnesium production can be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint. I would further say that if such a cut-back is to be made the cold facts direct that it should be made at the Marysville plant or at the Vernon plant, instead of at Basic Magnesium.

II. MANPOWER

It has been stated that by reducing Basic Magnesium 40 percent, 1,500 men will be released for employment in war industries in a manpower shortage area in Los Angeles County. It is hoped that all of the 1,500 will journey to southern California. It should be remembered that we have no labor draft. There is no method of compelling released Basic employees to seek employment elsewhere. Thus, the exact number that may do so is wholly in the realm of conjecture.

But even assuming that all such employees will go into southern California, what is to be the cost to the Government, and is such cost justified?

As already indicated, Basic Magnesium will continue 60 percent of production, or 62,000,000 pounds per year at an increased cost of 4 cents per pound. The increased cost to the Government will amount to approximately \$2,480,000 per year. Add to this figure the economic loss to the Government in shutting down four units, at \$600,000 per unit, or \$2,400,000, and it is at once apparent that not less than \$4,880,000 will be lost by the Government if Basic Magnesium is curtailed 40 percent. Is this the price we are to pay—\$2,933 per man for 1,500 men—all of whom probably will not journey to the manpower shortage area? In other words, it will cost the Government \$2,933 per man if every one of the 1,500 released employees goes to Los Angeles County. Obviously the cost per man will increase proportionately to any number less than 1,500 that may reach the shortage area. I make the statement without fear of contradiction that we have not reached such a critical stage with respect to manpower shortages where it is necessary to recruit labor at \$2,933 per man, which immediately raises the question. Is this cost justified?

Just how critical is the manpower shortage? I am reliably advised that already more than 2,000 applications have been submitted seeking employment on the oil pipe-line project in Arabia. Is there any reason why this manpower should be sent abroad, at the expense of the Government? Is there any reason why each of these applicants cannot be employed here in the United States?

Or, to bring the situation closer to the area in question I am advised by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, by letter dated March 17, that the labor shortage estimate for the Los Angeles County area from January through June 1944 is approximately 24,000 employees. Fifty percent of this shortage is concentrated in the Long Beach section. All of the shipbuilding and repair activities, and some of the aircraft establishments are located in that area. Mr. McNutt states that "Recruitment of workers for this demand is exceedingly difficult because of (1) the inadequacy of housing facilities for workers in the area, and (2) the long commuting distance from other centers of population from which workers might be drawn."

Mr. McNutt advises that "although approximately 36,000 additional family housing units have been completed since 1942, housing remains a major problem, particularly in subareas such as Long Beach."

The foregoing report from Commissioner McNutt affirms the conclusion that it is useless to bring into Los Angeles County additional employees from outside areas because there is no place in that vicinity where they may be housed.

Moreover, a similar report which I have received from the American Federation of Labor, dated March 17, 1944, quotes the War Production Board as describing the housing situation in Los Angeles as acute, and states that "the building of 37,000 new housing units was approved last fall, but even when these are built there will not be nearly enough to house war workers already in Los Angeles."

The report from the American Federation of Labor affirms the conclusion that it is useless and sheer folly to bring additional workers into this labor-shortage area, where housing is so critical.

As to the backlog accumulation of houses needed for war workers already employed in Los Angeles, I am advised that additional accommodations are especially needed for Negroes, for whom only 2,500 units have been allocated. An immigration of some 10,000 Negro families has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission for this area, notwithstanding the total lack of housing accommodations. To attempt to superimpose upon this chaotic condition 1,500 additional workers, with families, from the Basic Magnesium plant is to invite disaster in war activities in southern California. Such action, if unnecessary, must be condemned.

However, even assuming that the manpower situation is sufficiently critical to justify a total or partial curtailment of war plants so that such employees might be transferred into other war activities, the Basic Magnesium plant should not be curtailed if production in other war plants located in Los Angeles County can be reduced so as to obtain "surplus employees."

To that end, immediate consideration should be given to the Vernon aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif.

Overproduction of aluminum is just as critical as overproduction of magnesium. Consequently, curtailment of aluminum production is just as essential as curtailment of magnesium production. Curtailing the Vernon aluminum plant, in addition to the saving in fuel oil already discussed, and in addition to the release of electricity, would make available approximately 3,500 employees in Los Angeles for transfer to other war activities. What is even more important, these employees are all located in the shortage area at the present time. They are presently lodged in suitable living quarters so that there would be no huge loss in labor turn-over, as would be the case with respect to the 1,500 to be released at Basic Magnesium.

Thus, curtailing or closing down the Vernon plant would make available more than

twice as many employees as would be released at Basic, and such employees would already be located and housed in the shortage area. I repeat that these workers are now in the area so that they would not further complicate the housing situation which so concerns Commissioner McNutt.

Therefore, either the manpower shortage is not sufficiently critical to justify the curtailment at Basic; or, if it is critical, it does not justify a recruitment of labor at a cost of \$2,933 per man; or, even if it does justify the closing of war plants, then the Vernon aluminum plant should be the first to go.

III. TRANSPORTATION

It has been stated that the 40-percent reduction is necessary in order to relieve transportation. A brief examination of the facts will easily disprove this statement.

In the first place, recent improvements in truck haulage of ore from Gabbs Valley to the Basic Magnesium plant have made it possible to practically eliminate hauling ore by railroad. This alleged burden is no longer on the transportation system, and the 30 tons of rubber per year necessary to keep the trucks on the road is practically negligible.

Secondly, the shipment of magnesium east can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as a load or burden on the transportation system. Approximately 10 trains of 60 cars each pass through Las Vegas daily traveling east. Of these 600 cars, about 75 percent, or 450, are empties. The total production of Basic Magnesium does not exceed 4 cars per day. Thus the shipment of magnesium from Basic has the effect of reducing the number of empty cars moving eastward from 450 to 446. Certainly this is no load on the transportation system.

However, if transportation is a factor to be considered, then again I draw your attention to the Marysville magnesium plant, where the total cell feed originates in Ludington and must be shipped by rail some 250 miles to Marysville, in a transportation shortage area. Thus the shutting down of the Marysville plant would save far more vital transportation than could possibly be saved by curtailing Basic Magnesium.

IV. HAULING OF PEAT MOSS FROM CANADA

It has been stated that the transportation of peat moss from Canada to Basic Magnesium constitutes a problem and a load on the transportation system. If this be the reason for curtailing production at Basic by 40 percent, it can now be entirely disregarded. Recent changes have been made at the plant whereby peat moss is no longer needed. I am advised by the Defense Plant Corporation that within a very short time the total shipment of peat moss will be stopped, due to these recent changes, which will soon be completed at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

Therefore, the transportation load with respect to peat moss cannot be regarded as a factor in this proposal.

Mr. McCARRAN. To recapitulate, let me present the bald facts to you.

I. OIL

First. Liquid petroleum gas is available and can be used between now and July 1 to effect the anticipated saving of fuel oil.

Second. Increased power production after July 1, using unprecedented spring run-offs in hydropower plants, will effect the anticipated saving of fuel oil, and will even eliminate the use of petroleum liquid gas.

Third. If Basic Magnesium were curtailed today, the fuel oil saved by, and directly attributable to, the release of such power could not exceed 215,000 barrels, because any additional saving could

have been accomplished with liquid petroleum gas (first) or through spring run-offs; (second) It is therefore misleading to assert that "1,300,000 barrels of oil will be saved by curtailing Basic Magnesium 40 percent," when such a saving can be effected without curtailing Basic Magnesium 1 percent.

Fourth. The Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity of Petroleum Administrator for War, states that a cut-back in production at Basic Magnesium cannot be justified if it is to save fuel oil. See letter of February 28, 1944.

Fifth. The proposed curtailment cannot be justified as necessary in order to save fuel oil that might be used in the production of additional power because there is no demand for additional power in that area, and there is no shortage of power.—Scattergood letter of March 7, 1944.

Sixth. If saving of fuel oil is the criterion, then the aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif., or the magnesium plant at Marysville, Mich., should be the first shut down, because both are unessential, if Basic is unessential, and curtailing either one will release more fuel than curtailing Basic Magnesium.

Seventh. Therefore, no cut-back in magnesium can be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint, but if it is to be made for this reason, it should be made at the Vernon plant, or the Marysville plant, and not at the Basic Magnesium plant.

II. MANPOWER

First. Although the proposed reduction will release 1,500 men, all of these employees will not go to the Los Angeles labor shortage area.

Second. Assuming that the entire 1,500 reach that area, the cost to the Government of the United States will be \$2,933 per man.

Third. More than 2,000 applications have been received from southern California seeking employment on the oil pipe-line project in Arabia.

Fourth. The labor shortage is not so critical that we must recruit labor at \$2,933 per man.

Fifth. One thousand five hundred, or any number of men, released from Basic Magnesium, Inc., will be unable to go to work in the Los Angeles area because of the absolute lack of housing facilities.—McNutt report and report of American Federation of Labor.

Sixth. Any shortage of labor in the Los Angeles area can be met immediately, in part, by closing down the Vernon plant in the Los Angeles area, thus releasing 3,500 employees already housed in the labor shortage area. Therefore the manpower shortage does not justify labor curtailment at \$2,933 per man, and such shortage cannot be met, even in part, by closing down Basic Magnesium, Inc., but can be met in part by closing down the Vernon plant.

III. TRANSPORTATION

First. The proposed reduction at Basic is not necessary to relieve transportation because the total production does not exceed four cars per day.

Second. There are 450 empty cars moving eastward daily through Las Vegas.

Third. Therefore capacity production has the effect of reducing 450 empty cars daily to 446 empty cars daily, which certainly is no "load" or "burden" on the transportation system.

IV. PEAT MOSS

First. The transportation of peat moss from Canada is no longer a problem because recent improvements at the Basic plant, when completed, will entirely eliminate peat moss.

CLEARLY DEFINED DOMESTIC POLICY A FOUNDATION FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I realize that Members of the Senate who are present wish to recess, and I shall not detain them for any length of time. I feel, however, that I should say a few words on the subject that our foreign relations must be preceded by a constructive domestic policy.

I have received many letters from my constituents. I know that other Senators have received letters from theirs. Many of the letters have come from persons in my State who are now concerned with the question of whether farmers will get machinery, whether the boys who are still left on the farm will be taken, and whether there will be adequate feed to carry the stock through the spring. They are concerned, of course, with the reduction in gasoline rations.

By and large, Mr. President, the real issue, as I see it, and as it is reflected by the letters, is, Will the Senate and the leaders of the country be in a position, when the war is over, to see to it that some form of authority or organization is created which will do away with war? We can read in every line of the letters received that the writers are concerned over their boys who are leaving for Europe and those who are in Europe, as well as the boys who are in the Far East. They are concerned over whether or not there shall be adequacy and competency, not only in this Government, but other governments as well, to the end that there may be perfected some form of organization which will effectuate the maintenance of peace.

In recent months I talked over Wisconsin radio stations and gave my views on the serious problems involved in our present and future foreign policies. The reason I have devoted so much time to my constituents in a discussion of these problems concerning foreign relations is not that I feel that I have any particular opinion or set formula which will adequately insure an era of post-war peace, or that I have any particular formula which will insure the success of the peace negotiations themselves at the close of the war. Frankly, I do not feel that any such formula exists. My purpose in presenting the series of talks was merely to outline a number of conclusions which I feel involve factors essential to any consideration of our future foreign policy. I shall not reiterate my conclusions today, but I shall devote this brief period to a discussion of what our domestic attitude and policy must be if we are ever to be successful in the field of foreign relations.

All my discussions thus far in the radio series have dealt with a rather specific

and carefully planned pattern for our international thinking.

In this discussion I wish to emphasize one vital thought, namely, that no approach to our problems in foreign relations can be successful unless it is built on a bedrock foundation of clearly defined domestic policy. This seems to be such an obvious conclusion that I hesitate to devote time to a discussion of it. Nevertheless, it becomes increasingly evident that too many of our leaders are proceeding in their thinking along lines which may mean a repetition on an international scale of blunders which we have made on a domestic scale. It is inconceivable that in the field of international relations we can secure harmony if in our domestic program we have not been able to secure harmony. How can we secure cooperative world effort if we do not first insure that there shall be completely unified cooperative effort on the domestic front? If in our domestic governmental philosophy we pit class against class, labor against labor, creed against creed, town folk against country folk, how can we conceivably expect to unify many races and creeds in a utopian post-war world?

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not disparage such an ideal. In fact, I fervently subscribe to it, because I believe it is the salvation of mankind. What I insist upon, however, is that we cannot create such an ideal on an international scale if we ignore it on a domestic scale. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and our first obligation is to supply the strongest conceivable link in whatever kind of post-war association may be contemplated.

If in this land of ours our national policy panders to labor or to management, or to any other special interest group, how can we expect that a post-war association of nations can deal equitably with many groups of many interests?

If in this land we shape our national fiscal policies so that we stand perilously close to the twilight zone of national bankruptcy, how can we then blithely expect to set up an international monetary stabilization system.

If in this land we cannot write a clearly defined labor policy—and we have not done it during the years—how can we conceivably expect to set up general labor standards for all civilized humanity?

If in this land we cannot set up a clearly defined all-over food policy, how can we conceivably expect to direct the food policy for starving millions all over the face of the globe?

This morning, Mr. President, there was a meeting between a number of Senators and representatives of certain Government agencies in relation to the egg situation in this country. It is tragic. As everyone knows, some farmers have paid as much as 50 cents a piece for chicks. The chicks have grown into mature hens and are now laying eggs. The farmers were promised 30 cents a dozen, but they are receiving only 20 cents a dozen, and feed prices are such that they cannot afford to feed the hens which produce the eggs. That indicates

how we are "missing the boat" on the home front and failing to get together on the home front on the problems which we should consider and solve.

If in our land we cannot eliminate and arrest the mounting tide of juvenile delinquency, how can we conceivably expect on an international scale to obliterate the scars of a relentless and ruthless war from the hearts and minds of millions of European children?

If in our land we permit our legislative policies to be shuttled back and forth on the shifting sands of sectional interests, racial groups, and regional economies, how can we in good conscience expect to effect a world-wide unification of all these diverse factors?

Let there be no mistake about it. We must have international world planning. We live in a contracted world. We cannot escape our obligations. We would be false in our trust if we did not endeavor to participate in some kind of thinking which would insure that our children and our children's children shall not again travel along dreary roads to armed international conflict.

But let it also be crystal clear that the millennium will not come by some legislation superimposed from a far-off Mt. Olympus. There will be no international promised land mythically conjured out of the clouds of abstract thinking. International good will, international peace, international prosperity must be built on the solid bedrock of good will and prosperity and clearly defined policies in the various domestic components which seek to bind together in an international order.

In other words, Mr. President, in order to do missionary work it is necessary for us to be absolutely certain we have religion ourselves. If we are going to rush headlong into the most gigantic international financial undertaking in the history of the world, then it is just plain, ordinary, backwoods horse-sense that we put our own fiscal house in order. Here we are actually contemplating this fabulous international venture into a world-wide fiscal Alice-in-Wonderland, and actually we do not even today have adequate congressional machinery for the consideration of our own domestic budget.

We still draft our fiscal legislation with the most unbalanced, outmoded legislative machinery of which the mind of man could possibly conceive. We still evade the direct constitutional mandate for Congress to initiate revenue legislation. We still wait for some handy man of the executive branch to come here and tell Congress what kind of revenue legislation shall be written. We still muddle revenue legislation through a long, hazardous passage, involving separate House hearings before the Ways and Means Committee; a long, tortuous passage through the House itself; another perilous trip through the Senate Finance Committee, and finally through the Senate itself; and then to a dynamite-ridden conference, and then back to both Houses for confirmation.

We still do not have joint House and Senate committee action to formulate such legislation. We still make no attempt whatever to correlate money-

raising and money-spending activities in Congress. We still use the same fiscal machinery of revolutionary days to handle the involved fiscal affairs of the Nation which spends more money and raises more money than any other Nation on earth.

If we do not have the vision and the foresight to revise our congressional machinery so as to make it adequate to handle the increased magnitude of our domestic problems, how can we possibly adopt a policy which will insure international stabilization?

I believe in the objectives of such an international monetary stabilization, but I insist that cannot be achieved unless we have achieved some degree of domestic stabilization.

Today in all this mighty land of ours, with the largest Federal Agriculture Department ever maintained in the history of our Nation, there is no man who can point to a single decisive unified co-ordinated all-over food program for the Nation.

In this brief address I do not have the time to outline the manifold shortcomings in our haphazard, crazy food policy, but every housewife in the land is aware of our lack in this direction.

Throughout the entire war period, and even today, our food policy is divided between half a dozen different agencies and leaders in government, with the result that conflicts and chaos continue interminably.

I may say parenthetically, Mr. President, that this morning I had a discussion with some of the representatives of the Government. I said we were considering merely the one segment of eggs, but that we must consider all other segments, which include, of course, the question of feed, milk, prices, and all this and that. One of these gentlemen replied, "I cannot discuss that with you, because that is not in my province." Then I said we should get all the Government representatives together who were considering the various segments, so that we would have them all in one room and the matter could be discussed intelligently.

Mr. President, there have been countless pleas from Congress for the adoption of a single head for the food program, with a single policy, but, frankly, these requests have never been met.

Now, I submit, in all honesty how can we plan on meeting the food requirements of half the civilized world if we cannot write one single food policy for this land?

How can we expect to inject ourselves as arbiters for feeding the world when there is so much confusion in America?

How can we assert our influence in international affairs to secure certain wage levels and certain wage standards and the elimination of certain economic maladjustments if in this land we have not even been able to definitely establish the validity of the Little Steel formula for wages; if in this land we still have not been able to establish some definite relationship between farm wages and industrial wages?

If we contemplate a vast international association dedicated to the finest and highest ideals, how can we insure that

there will be an equitable ratio of influence and votes from various nations in this group, when we have not even been able to assure the sacred right of the franchise to every American citizen, whether he be in the armed forces or here at home?

I have no desire in any measure to cast a reflection on the desirability of sound international planning. I subscribe heartily to that doctrine. My only point in this discussion today is the simple one that in our concern with post-war international planning we shall not overlook or underestimate the fact that sound international planning must be built on the bedrock of sound domestic planning. Home economy should be established first, and I repeat, we cannot become a part of the international picture with blinders on our eyes, and expect to set free the economy of the world, until we have demonstrated on our home front a sound domestic economy.

Let me emphasize also that neither international planning nor domestic planning need be a matter of abstract ideals or pious hopes.

In the committees of Congress we have a tremendous number of very specific, very definite proposals both in connection with international planning and in connection with our domestic planning.

On the domestic front particularly, countless proposals have been made—proposals which seek to correct certain obvious shortcomings in our domestic governmental machinery, proposals which would, for example, insure some kind of over-all practical social security, proposals which would insure some kind of efficient congressional fiscal machinery, proposals which would insure workable and completely revised tax legislation, proposals which would have insured unified food control, proposals which would have defined our shifting labor policies, proposals which would have defined our manpower policies and our wage policies.

Mr. President, all these proposals must not accumulate dust in the pigeonholes of congressional committees. All these proposals must not lie dormant until the executive branch of Government is finally prodded into action. Congress must regain its rightful stature by insisting on a clarification of domestic policies. Such clarification is a prerequisite to sound international planning.

After the clarification and the definition of domestic policy, Congress must insist on the establishment of a working liaison between the executive and the legislative branch in the conduct of the peace. I have spoken on this subject so many times that I know some think I should not refer to it further, but I am so sincerely convinced we are "missing the boat" by failing to have such a liaison that I repeat my comment briefly.

If we are to sell the "four freedoms" all over the world, we must demonstrate their vitality and their verity here on the home front. If we are to sell the world on the virtues of a republic in a democracy, then we must make certain that our Government functions as a republic in a democracy.

In conclusion, let me say that the greatest single contribution which the United States of America can make to post-war planning is a sound United States of America.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a convention, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Milton E. Miles to be commodore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations of today, including that of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

ADJOURNMENT TO APRIL 12, 1944

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as in legislative session, and in accordance with the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted by both Houses, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the terms of House Concurrent Resolution 75, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Edgar Bernard Brossard, of Utah, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for a term expiring June 16, 1950. (Reappointment.)

JUDGE, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

HOMER T. BONE, of Washington, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Ap-

peals for the Ninth Circuit, vice Hon. Bert E. Haney, deceased.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 10, 1944

Brig. Gen. Frank Thomas Hines, Inactive Reserve, who resigned his commission as brigadier general, Regular Army, after more than 15 years of military service, and who subsequently served for a period of more than 15 years as Director of the Veterans' Bureau and as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

IN THE NAVY

Commodore Bertram J. Rodgers, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 28th day of January 1943.

Capt. Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr., United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 29th day of September 1942.

Capt. Charles T. Joy, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 19th day of December 1942.

Capt. Francis C. Denebrink, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 15th day of March 1943.

IN THE COAST GUARD

Robert J. Carson to be an ensign in the Coast Guard, to rank from the date of oath as ensign.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

HOMER T. BONE to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

To be commodore

Milton E. Miles

POSTMASTERS

MICHIGAN

Byron O. Gillies, Prescott.
Lawrence D. Larke, Rogers City.

NEVADA

Emery C. Smith, Wells.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pearl L. Ennett, Swansboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

Horace T. Storm, New Leipzig.

OHIO

James L. Collins, Cleveland.
Muza R. Grove, Curtice.
Alice Salzman, Excello.
Earl D. Richardson, Lisbon.
Joseph H. Landrum, Wilmington.

TEXAS

Mamie L. Taylor, Asherton.
Maude M. Woods, Burkeville.
Theodore E. Duncan, Chillicothe.
Ben O. Sanford, Covington.
Katie H. Sharp, Crandall.
Henry F. Priesmeyer, Garwood.
Lena Griffin, Goodrich.
Alex E. Jungmann, Lacoste.
Joseph E. Pate, Omaha.
Tony G. Bonano, Stafford.
Mollie S. McHaney, Sylvester.
Frank M. Bell, Tyler.
James W. Allen, Wingate.
Ethel Gill, Winnie.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Day Star from on high, we lift our hearts to Thee; our thoughts ascend to realms where Thy glory and praise are without end and the wonder of Thy love never grows weary. Help us this day to pursue our path cheerfully and by honest work and faithful service find that the trivial round and common task are made worthy by doing something good to make it good. Thou who emptied Thyself of dignity and power, walking with the poor and needy, sanctify all pride and grief that they may redound to the splendor of the Christian's creed.

Father, we are troubled by what we see and hear; this striving world seems to be drifting without a certain course. We turn to Thee in pathetic eagerness for divine guidance. May we know by our humility, our patience, our power to endure hardness as a good soldier that the greatest treasure is within, inspired by a never-ending hope. Grant that the glory of the Lord shall soon come and be manifested in the walks and conversations of men. Lead all nations away from their prejudices and disobedience that they may be gathered into better communities and states, making them humble, honest, united in the spirit of our untrammelled Saviour.

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

Direct us until the morning breaketh. In the name of our Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Duke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered by Hon. Edward C. Carroll, of South Boston, on the occasion of the Evacuation Day exercises held at Dorchester Heights, South Boston, Mass., on March 17, 1944.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.